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*De l'auto-suggestion en médecine légale.* BUROT. *Revue Philosophique*, Jan. 1889.

To the question of how to get at the suggester of crime when he has covered his tracks by suggesting amnesia as well, Dr. Burot makes the following contribution. He has found in a number of cases that if a subject, that has thus been made to commit a crime, is taught to hypnotize himself (auto-suggestion), with a view to recalling the forbidden circumstances, he finds himself free of the hindrance and able to do so, can relate the circumstances and identify his principal.

*Casuistische Mittheilung auf den Gebiete der Suggestions-Therapie.* Dr. E. BAERLACHER. *Münchener med. Wochensch.* XXXV, No. 39, Sept. 25, 1888.

The author has tried suggestion upon 58 of his patients, 24 men and 34 women, between the ages of 16 and 71. 7 of the men and 8 of the women proved unhyponotizable, a considerably larger percentage than Bernheim's, but due partly to unfavorable circumstances. He records therapeutic failures in traumatic neuralgia, traumatic neurosis, neuralgia of both legs, apoplectic hemiplegia, persistent insomnia in emphysema of the lungs, and in extreme dizziness; successes in colicky pains following abortion, catarrh of the stomach, occipital neuralgia and neuralgia of the second branch of the trigeminus, irregular and painful menses (a case of each), and muscular rheumatism, besides minor ailments. In two cases he brought about a change of the pulse rate during suggestion, from 92 and 86 to 76; with a consumptive having a pulse of 120 he was unsuccessful.

*Der Hypnotismus in der Geburtshilfe.* JOH. G. SALLIS. Separat-Abdruck aus "Der Frauenarzt," 1888.

The author relates three cases, previously reported by others, in which hypnotism has been applied in first accouchements. All the patients had been hypnotized many times before the occasions in question, the first two with a view to trying hypnotism as an anaesthetic in labor. From the three it does not appear that hypnosis materially affects the regular course of parturition. In the first and third cases there was external evidence that the pains in the severest phase were actually felt, and in the second the patient was repeatedly awakened by them. The recollections of the pain were destroyed for the normal state. The author adds a brief bibliography of German works on hypnotism.

Dr. Van Renterghem, who, with Dr. Van Eeden, has opened an institute for the cure of nervous diseases by hypnotism, at Amsterdam, has gathered some statistics relative to the curative effect of the treatment. From May 5 to August 9, 1887, 178 patients were hypnotized; only 7 proved complete failures, and 20 became somnambulant at once. 162 were treated, of whom 91 were cured, 46 improved, and 25 unimproved. 37 different diseases were represented, of which the following is a selection:

	No. treated.	Improved.	Cured.	Not improved.
Rheumatic pains, . . . . .	16	2	13	1
Various hysterical attacks, . .	24	7	14	3
“      neuralgias, . . . . .	9	2	6	1
Epilepsy, . . . . .	3	3	..	..
Indigestion, etc., . . . . .	12	2	10	..
Deafness, . . . . .	11	7	1	3

A review by Dr. Van Eeden, of the Swedish work of Dr. Otto G. Wetterstrand, *Om hypnotismens anvandande i den praktiska Medicinen*, in the *Revue de l'Hypnotisme*, November, 1888, gives some further statistics of the application of hypnotism in medicine. The results accord with those of the Nancy school, to which Dr. Wetterstrand belongs. From January, 1887, to the date of writing, 718 persons had been tried, of whom only 19 were found completely un hypnotizable. Special nervous condition and sex were not found to determine susceptibility; but character and especially age were important. Children are most easily influenced, and after thirty, susceptibility declines. This agrees with Dr. Van Eeden's experience, though he still believes that in very advanced age the sleep can easily be produced. No serious troubles were found to follow hypnosis, and unpleasant sensations that sometimes did follow could be put out of the way by suggestion. The long list of diseases treated contains many of an organic nature. A beneficial effect is alleged in the hemorrhages and diarrhœas of consumption, in heart disease (the improvement of the heart's action appearing in the tracings), in anæmia, and in Bright's disease. Though the last is also not without parallel in the experience of Dr. Van Renterghem and Van Eeden, the latter is still of the opinion that the treatment is most applicable in functional neuroses. Out of 74 cephalalgics, 65 were cured; of 26 stammerers 10. The least benefit followed in epilepsy, tabes dorsalis, grave psychoses and neurasthenia (with the last the Dutch doctors have been more successful); some benefit followed in *petit mal* and slight alienation, and much in alcoholism; in *enuresis nocturna* the success was constant.

*Der Hypnotismus in der Pädagogik, von einem Schulmanne.* Mit einem Vorwort von Joh. G. Sallis. Berlin, 1888, pp. 17.

This pamphlet, written by a well-known philologist, whose name is withheld, is prefaced by a few words from Dr. Sallis, supporting the conclusions therein maintained, and arguing great caution in introducing hypnotism as a reformatory measure into the schoolroom. He emphasizes the dangers to health and morality likely to accrue from an indiscriminate hypnotization; urges that in as far as it is an advisable process, pedagogy has other and better substitutes for it, and its only legitimate field is in the case of abnormal children, who at best need a special kind of training. In the preface Dr. Sallis hints at cases in which children have learned to hypnotize one another and use such power in the furtherance of vicious habits. Apart from a somewhat characteristically German opposition to a French proposition, this attitude towards educational hypnotism seems prompted by a wise conservatism and proper caution in dealing with new tools.